

CLAIMS

1. A separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer, comprising an optically active polymer compound carried on a porous carrier, the optically active polymer compound having been insolubilized through exposure to radiation.

2. The separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to claim 1, wherein the radiation comprises γ -rays and/or an electron beam.

3. The separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the optically active polymer compound contains no polymerizable unsaturated group.

4. The separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the optically active polymer comprises a polysaccharide derivative.

5. The separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to claim 4, wherein the polysaccharide derivative comprises at least one derivative selected from the group consisting of a cellulose ester derivative, a cellulose carbamate derivative, an amylose ester derivative and an amylose carbamate derivative.

6. A method of producing the separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to any one of claims 1 to 5, comprising the steps of:

allowing the porous carrier to carry the optically active polymer compound by bringing the porous carrier into contact with a dope of the optically active polymer compound; and

exposing an obtained product to radiation.

7. A method of producing the separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to any one of claims 1 to 5, comprising the steps of:

allowing the porous carrier to carry the optically active polymer compound by repeating a plurality of times a step including dividing a predetermined amount of the dope of the optically active polymer compound into a plurality of parts; bringing part of the dope into contact with the porous carrier; and drying a product; and

exposing the product to radiation.

8. The method of producing the separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to claim 6 or 7, further comprising the step of dispersing in a dispersion solvent the product having the optically active polymer compound carried on the porous carrier,

after the step of allowing the porous carrier to carry the optically active polymer compound, and then the step of exposing the product to radiation.

9. The method of producing the separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to any one of claims 6 to 8, further comprising the step of washing the product with an organic solvent capable of dissolving the optically active polymer compound, after the step of exposing the product to radiation.

10. The method of producing the separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the dispersion solvent comprises at least one solvent selected from the group consisting of water, an alcohol-based solvent, an ester-based solvent, and an ether-based solvent.

11. The method of producing the separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to any one of claims 6 to 10, wherein a radiation dose is 1 to 2,000 kGy.

12. A method of separating an enantiomeric isomer with the separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer according to any one of claims 1 to 5 or a separating agent for an enantiomeric isomer produced through the method of producing the separating agent for

an enantiomeric isomer according to any one of claims 6 to 11.